

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 948

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square, near Broadway.—Fun in a Fog—MILKY WHITE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Black Crook.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HUGUENOT'S NIGHT'S DEBUT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RIP VAN WICKLE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 238 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Buffalo Bill—Object of Interest.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third and St. Nicholas.—Afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth st.—Dad and Son—KERRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Opera House—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Broadway.—The Black Crook.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 214 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—Color Guard.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NIGHT MYSTERY, &c.

ROOSEVELT'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO MYSTERY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex.ington and 5th avs.—J. J. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 68 Broadway.—Science and Art.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Sept. 5, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE RAGE OF CRIME: OFFICIAL ROBBERIES, DEFALCATIONS, FORGERIES AND THE REST"—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

"WORTHLESS AMERICAN SECURITIES" FLOODING THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MARKETS: THE COUNTERFEIT \$500 TREASURY NOTES AND SPANISH BANK FORGERIES DEVELOPING STARTLING FEATURES: NO MORE WILL BE RECEIVED! THE JOHNSON CASE—FIFTH PAGE.

A JERSEY BANK "SHORT" \$200,000! A DEPOSITOR ALLOWED TO OVERDRAW HIS ACCOUNTS—AMUSEMENTS IN GOTHAM—SEVENTH PAGE.

FOUR RODMAN! NO RAIL YET! A FURTHER EXPOSURE—THE MYERS-QUIMBY PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH—ST. ANDREW'S CARNIVAL—FIFTH PAGE.

FRANCE TO BE FIRED TO-DAY! THE LAST INSTALMENT OF THE WAR INDEMNITY TO BE PAID TO GERMANY—SEVENTH PAGE.

THIERS' SPEECH TO FRENCHEMEN SOJOURNING IN SWITZERLAND! GERMANS ATTACKED BY A MOB IN STRASBOURG AND SEVERAL INJURED—SEVENTH PAGE.

ANOTHER CABINET MUDDLE IN SPAIN! FEARS OF A SOCIALIST OUTBREAK IN ANDALUSIA! REDS SENTENCED TO DEATH! CARLIST PROGRESS—SEVENTH PAGE.

A FEARFUL CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA! A SAILOR MURDERED BY HIS WIFE AND ANOTHER FEMALE FIEND—SEVENTH PAGE.

A BRUTAL TRAGEDY AS A SEQUEL TO A BRUTAL BARROOM ROW—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OF A MAN WHO SAW THE KELSEY OUTRAGE! FACTS OF THE TRAGEDY LEAKING OUT! KELSEY'S EFFUSIONS—THIRD PAGE.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS! THE RAILROAD MONOPOLISTS DEFEATED IN THE ELECTION! THE UNITED STATES SENATE CONTEST! PARTY SPLITS! KNOW-NOTHINGISM—THIRD PAGE.

A SUB-INSPECTOR OF THE IRISH CONSTABULARY HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF A BANK CLERK! THE "INSANITY DOGGE" UNSUCCESSFUL! THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL—FOURTH PAGE.

YACHTING AT COWES, ENGLAND! EXCELLENT SPORT DURING THE REGATTA WEEK! THE KRIEMHILDA WINS THE QUEEN'S PRIZE—FIFTH PAGE.

THE FINANCIAL NON-SUCCESS OF THE VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR! MUNICIPAL FESTIVITIES AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES! MR. EDMUND YATES' OBSERVATIONS—FOURTH PAGE.

DR. PETERMANN ON THE POLARIS EXPEDITION! ITS IMPORTANT RESULTS—FOURTH PAGE.

THE EQUINE STRUGGLES AT GOSHEN PARK! GEORGE MILLER WINS THE TROT AND REVENGE THE HURDLE RACE—EIGHT TROTTER HORSES AND THE PRESIDENT'S FILLIES BURNED AT THE FASHION STED FARM—FIFTH PAGE.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS! SHIPPING GOLD! THE TREASURY SALE! STOCKS DECLINING! THE GENEVA AWARD—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE LIBERALS—WHERE ARE THEY TO GO?—The democratic authorities of New York and Massachusetts having adopted the new departure of the party in Ohio in going back to their old sanctuary and in leaving the liberal republicans to shift for themselves, the question still recurs, Where are these liberals to go? We await an answer from General John Cochrane, the last of its active officers still clinging to the ship.

THE CHOLERA appears still to be pursuing its ravages in various villages and small towns in the West, to which, in this campaign, it appears to be very partial in its attentions and exceedingly fatal in its attacks. And still we are in danger here, and doubtless will be, till the poison of this epidemic in the air is neutralized by the frosts of winter. Hence the duty still attaches to our city authorities of guarding against pestilence.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—Socialism, Carlism, and governmental Republicanism are still kept in motion in Spain. The division of the people and the distraction of their material interests is maintained through the agency of the two powers first named. The Madrid government defends itself by the exercise of a rigid executive authority against its more violent opponents. Martial law and the death penalty are used for the suppression of the more advanced radicalist agitation. The captured Spanish iron-clads have arrived at Gibraltar, where they are detained under British guard. This latter fact may have the effect of turning the eyes of the Spaniards with more anxious interest towards the great fortress. They will think of what it was and what it may have been.

The Rage of Crime—Official Robberies, Defalcations, Forgeries and the Rest.

Good and hopeful people thought that after the exposure of Tammany rascality on a gigantic scale and the virtuous indignation that was aroused such like evils would be checked for some time at least. The theory entertained, no doubt, was that the same law of action and reaction and of adjustment which prevails in the physical world would operate in the moral world, and that after the storm of official crime, if we may use such a simile, there would be a calm. But instead of a cessation of robbery, defalcations and fraud among those in authority, there has been a revival, and as a supplement to these crimes there have been alarming forgeries, counterfeiting and heavy robberies. It seems that the moral disease is contagious, and that the whole atmosphere of financial life, both in private and public circles, is infected.

Looking at the astounding frauds in public life, we see that they are not confined to one party. All parties are guilty, the republicans and so-called reformers as well as the democrats. It is unnecessary to recite the history of the Tammany Ring rascalities. The people have heard so much of these, and they were on such a gigantic scale, that no one has forgotten them. Besides, the republicans, seeing in these an opportunity to make political capital, raised such a hue and cry that the noise is still heard. The republicans, aided by pseudo-reformers, not only overturned the city and State governments and strengthened their party all over the country, but they have, through the din they raised and keep up, adroitly covered up to some extent their own delinquencies. The Tammany frauds have proved a "good enough Morgan," both for political purposes and as a cover for similar guilty conduct on the part of republicans.

On the tide of the Tammany excitement and denunciation of the Tammany Ring our Brooklyn neighbors proclaimed reform. The republicans and the so-called reformers combined to get control of the city affairs, and succeeded. The virtuous indignation they trumpeted forth carried the honest people. All became as calm as a summer's evening and no one imagined any plundering ring or consequent fraud could exist under the reform régime. But while the crimes of Tammany were echoed and re-echoed across the East River Rodman was at work in Brooklyn, much in the same way that Connolly had been working in New York, with the public money. Both the position and the opportunity of the two were somewhat alike. Rodman, as Deputy City Treasurer, held a situation analogous to that of Comptroller Connolly—that is, he had control of some of the city funds, and he seems to have taken Connolly as his model. The plunder was not so large in his case, though the extent of his frauds is not yet fully known, and he seems to have acted more directly for his own selfish ends, apart from any political purpose or combination. It is not clear at present, however, that he had not allies. At least, there appears to be a well founded opinion that the Treasurer grossly neglected his duty. Rodman being Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company as well as Deputy Treasurer of the city, the President of the Trust Company appears to be desirous of making little of Rodman's defalcation. This President is an alderman, too, and, therefore, is touched to the quick at the developments which affect "Brooklyn and its public men." Crime is the same, and presents the same evidence of demoralization, whether the amount stolen be fifty thousand dollars or twenty millions, or whether the parties implicated be democrats or republicans and reformers.

Again, let us glance at the plundering ring of republican officials in and connected with the District government of Washington, the capital of the nation. The frauds there lately stunk in the nostrils even of republican members of Congress. Right under the eye of the Executive of the Republic, and, to some extent, under its control, and under the scrutiny of the overwhelming republican majority of Congress, the frauds upon the unfortunate citizens and the federal Treasury have been unparalleled. Considering the wealth, income and resources of the two cities of New York and Washington, the frauds have been relatively much greater in Washington than they were in this city under the Tammany Ring. Yet if the republican party could show anywhere the virtue it boasts, surely it would be at the federal capital, where it controls absolutely both the District and general governments. Shall we advert to South Carolina and other States of the South, particularly to South Carolina, where this party has had undisputed sway? The frightful official robberies committed with unblinking effrontery there were known to the whole country. Then there is Philadelphia, in which recently the most damaging exposures were made of official misconduct under ring power. It will be remembered, too, that in Jersey City lately plundering crimes were exposed in official life which led to the conviction and imprisonment of the offenders. We cannot here refer to all such like crimes that of late have been committed in different parts of the country, but those we have mentioned will bring to the mind of our readers others, and will show the demoralization that prevails in public life. And what else can we expect, when the very fountain of moral life at Washington and in the State Legislatures is corrupt, when members of Congress will vote themselves back pay and sell themselves to the Crédit Mobilier, railroad corporations and other land-grabbers and treasury robbers? Public virtue is undermined where the people should look for it most.

Need we wonder, then, that rascally inclined private individuals, taking their impressions from the dishonesty of public men, should plunder their friends and employers, or that forgery and counterfeiting should prevail to an alarming extent? It may be said that the counterfeiters of the five hundred dollar legal tenders or the forgers of the Central Railroad bonds are professional criminals, and would pursue their vocation under any circumstances; but their crimes, in a measure, arise from the general laxity of morals and the indifference to crime in high places. Much of the Wall street speculation is little better than indirect robbery. The forgers and the counterfeiters see that Mr. Smith cheats Mr. Jones by false representations, and conclude that both, as well as the public, are fair game.

Then there is always a sort of tolerance, if not carelessness, regarding crimes that approach those of the cheating and cornering operators of the street. As a consequence there has ever been, as we have seen, a peculiar tenderness toward forgers and defaulter of that locality. Gay young men and those ambitious of making a rapid fortune, when looking at the conduct of their employers, are too often tempted to forge or use the money that does not belong to them. The standard of morality is lowered in their minds from what they see daily. The flash speculators and others, even in Wall street, who make a profession of religion, have done much to demoralize the young men of New York by their habits or disregard of strictly moral principles in their transactions, though all they do may be within the limits of law.

Perhaps this country is not in a worse condition than other countries in these respects. Here everything is known and commented on by the press, and this universal exposure of crime may give the appearance of greater immorality. They have bank forgeries, counterfeiting on a great scale and gigantic frauds in England and other civilized nations, but they are not so systematically and circumstantially exposed as here. The luxury and fast living and looseness of morals of the age, in this country as well as in other countries, are sapping the foundations of society. The pretence and sham of an artificial life constitute our greatest danger. We are not without the elements of a thorough reformation in this country, but it must begin with the masses of the people themselves demanding a more general and more practical education, as well as able and purer representatives in the federal and State governments. With the war came a vast amount of demoralization. Now that we are at peace let us apply the remedy. It should be the destiny of the United States to lead the world in moral progress as well as in the solution of social and political problems.

The Republican Canvass in Massachusetts—The Chances in the State.

The speech of Congressman Hoar, at Worcester, on Wednesday evening last, would seem to erect new barriers against any friendly compromise at the approaching Massachusetts State Convention, and to foreshadow an open division of the republican party and a double-headed nomination for Governor, whichever of the two prominent candidates, General Butler or Governor Washburn, may succeed in securing a majority of the regular delegates. We say that this new contribution to the bitter oratory of the campaign "would seem" to render a union of the discordant elements impossible, because it is difficult to understand how Mr. Hoar and his friends could, under any circumstances, bring themselves to support for Governor of the virtuous and high-toned State of Massachusetts a man bearing such a character as is ascribed by them to General Butler, and the present chances appear to strongly favor the latter gentleman's success in the Convention. If the fighting general of the political army is, indeed, revengeful and quarrelsome; seeking to deceive the people and tempt them to wrong; unwise and unsafe; ready to use power to buy friends and revenge himself on foes, regardless of the public service; a ribald jester, boaster and swaggerer; a man who appeals to what is low and base, denies virtue and morality and favors swindling the public creditor, a nomination ever so regular would not appear to entitle him to the support of honest citizens for the important office of Chief Executive of a State. But, although Mr. Hoar thus describes the candidate he desires to defeat, we are so well accustomed to find a well drilled political party unite in the support of a regular nominee, notwithstanding the abuse that may have been previously heaped upon him, that it would not surprise us to find the Massachusetts republicans going wild with enthusiasm over General Butler, should he really be successful at Worcester on the 10th inst., or to behold Congressman Hoar himself leading the congratulatory cheers in honor of the hero of New Orleans.

We are not disposed to predict what will be the action of the Worcester Convention. From the best accounts we can gather General Butler appears to take the lead as the first choice of the delegates. If the voice of the majority should declare in his favor it will be a difficult and thankless task for the friends of the rival aspirant for the nomination to refuse their acquiescence in the decision of the Convention. General Butler has been in the same position Governor Washburn would then occupy, and his graceful yielding to the wishes of the majority is yet in the memory of the men of Massachusetts. It would not redound to Governor Washburn's honor if he should refuse to act as generously as General Butler acted on a former occasion, should their positions now be reversed. But if Mr. Hoar and his friends should leave the Convention in the event of Butler's nomination, and should put a bolting republican candidate in the field, it is interesting to examine what their chances of success would be, according to the test of former elections. The legitimate republican majority over the democracy in Massachusetts has been in round numbers from 70,000 to 80,000, and there has been but little variation from these figures. In 1864 the republican majority on Governor was over 70,000. In 1868 William Claflin's majority over John Quincy Adams was 68,000. In 1869 there were three candidates for Governor Claflin, Adams, and Chamberlain, bolting republican, when Claflin had 23,000 majority over Adams and 9,000 over all. In 1870 there were also three candidates, Claflin, Adams, and Phillips, bolting republican; Claflin leading Adams by 31,000 votes, and the field by 8,000. In 1871 four candidates appeared in the canvass, Washburn, Adams, Chamberlain, in the interest of labor reform, and Pitman, the champion of prohibition. Here Washburn was victorious, receiving 27,000 votes more than Adams and leading all the candidates together by 15,000. Last year in a square canvass between Washburn and Bird, democrat, the majority of the former rolled up again to 74,000. These figures are suggestive and afford scope for interesting calculations. Taking the republican candidate's vote in the contests for Governor in 1864, 1868 and 1872, it has been steadily about 130,000; 126,000 in 1864; 132,000 in 1868, and 133,000 in 1872. In the "off" years, when there has been no Presidential contest, the republican Governor's vote has

been in 1869, 74,000; in 1870, 79,000, and in 1871, 75,000. In 1869 and in 1870 the bolting republican candidates drew respectively 13,000 and 21,000 votes, and in 1871 the two outside candidates drew between them 14,000 votes. The democratic Governor's vote in the Presidential years was, in 1868, 63,000, and in 1872, 59,000. In 1869 the democratic candidate polled 50,000 votes; in 1870, 48,000, and in 1871, 47,000. A remarkable steadiness will be observed in all these votes. In the event of a bolt in which such politicians as Washburn and Hoar would be prominent, and with such a candidate as Washburn on the rebel ticket, a larger vote would no doubt be polled by the seceders than was polled for either Chamberlain or Phillips; yet it is evident that the regular republican vote must be nearly split in two at the middle to give the democracy a chance of profiting by the quarrels of their opponents. In the meantime a rumor is afloat, with how much foundation we do not know, to the effect that the national administration is not over-zealous for Butler's success and will be glad of a compromise that will drop both the present prominent candidates and unite upon a third man for the republican nomination.

Our Vienna Letter This Morning.

The letter which we publish this morning from Mr. Edmund Yates, who is again in Vienna, is interesting not merely from his graphic description of the two ceremonials at which he was present, but from his account of the lamentable failure of the World's Exhibition, as it was proudly called, and of the dire result to many over-ambitious speculators, prompted by expectations which have not only been not fulfilled, but no approach to a fulfillment of which has been made, companies were organized for the erection of magnificent hotels in the most fashionable quarters of the city, and private tradesmen altered and extended their stores and laid in extra stocks of high priced articles of luxury. The hotels are empty, the goods remain unsold. For the ordinary run of visitors to Vienna the old inns amply sufficed, and several years ago Vienna tradesmen were warned that they were entering into a rash and unwholesome competition with Paris. As to the Exhibition itself, it is almost impossible to imagine a more lamentable fiasco. Having cost nearly eighteen millions of florins, its receipts have not realized two millions up to the present time, and already the season when its number of visitors should be greatest and its income highest has passed by. The climate of Vienna is temperate, and those who have hitherto abstained from visiting it in consequence of the intense heat will find that heat continue throughout September, and are not likely to be allured by the wild rain and wind storms which occasionally prevail in October.

Nevertheless, while admitting all these things, we are glad for the sake of the Viennese and the Austrians generally that they have had their Exhibition, and we are inclined to think that its result will be to them a very useful lesson. Such a lesson, so far as military matters were concerned, they learned in 1866, and we have little doubt that in commercial matters the present one will be equally efficacious. "Go-aheadism" is a good thing in its way, and it is right that we should have a proper opinion of ourselves, but both may be carried to extremes. Because certain semi-Hebraic-Austrian financiers had made a few lucky coups on the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange, their compatriots thought that the stock-jobbers of the Vienna Bourse were to control the monetary operations of Europe. Because the light and laughter-loving capital of France—"Beautiful Paris, evil-hearted Paris"—in 1867 lent an extra fascination to her attractions, and so drew to her hundreds of thousands of admiring strangers, Vienna thought she could do likewise. The result has proved the difference that exists, and always must exist, between the two peoples. For all their swagger and assumption of superiority, the Austrians are only a venerated nation. A little rubbing of the military drill, a little friction of the civilian's courtesy, and the rough crust of the Serb or the Wallach appears at once. They have done an immensity by education, but much remains to do; and it is right that this should have been taught them—as it has been—in a summary manner. The Austrians are quick at appreciation, and all that they have seen in this Exhibition that is good will be quickly and faithfully copied by them. In agricultural machinery, and in sanitary matters especially, they were lamentably behindhand, and in these two respects America and England have set them an example which they will not fail to imitate.

As for the pecuniary loss, it can and must be gotten over, falling, as it does, upon the government. The ground on which the Exhibition building stands belongs to the Emperor, and it is understood that a large portion of the buildings themselves will remain standing and be utilized in various ways. We are glad that it should be so, but we are certain that in her speedy future progress Vienna will find a more permanent memorial of her great Exhibition.

Our Female Schools—The Girl Mother to the Woman.

The education of our girls and young women is too important a question to be lightly dropped now that all the female schools and colleges throughout the land are beginning to fill. In connection with this subject there is one idea which appears to escape the memory of most teachers, and that is that she who becomes the mistress of a household cannot possibly perform her duties well without being familiar with numerous and very humble details. Now there can be no possible objection to accomplishments in their proper place; but there is no good reason why a woman should bake bread and have it invariably heavy merely because she speaks French perfectly and is mistress of the piano. It is possible to make kitchen aid parlor dovetail. A housekeeper need not sing less at her piano because her kettle is singing on the hob. There is a time-honored minstrel joke which describes a supposititious young lady so accomplished that she could wash dishes in three different languages. Perhaps there is more truth in the jest than at first appears. Perhaps there is a subtler sympathy than the world imagines between the neatness with which Charlotte Brontë handled rhetoric and the skill with which she pared potatoes. The literary woman who neglects her house in favor of

become an effete institution. There must be a correspondence between what is learned at the female schools and what is practised in the kitchen. The Biddy of the future depends upon the mistresses of the present. The reason we have had servants is too often because the servants have had mistresses, and the reason the bad mistresses abound is for lack of the practical domestic education of girls and young women in our female boarding schools and colleges.

An Important Leaf of Arctic History—Dr. Petermann on the Polaris Expedition.

From an interesting paper of the distinguished German geographer, Dr. Petermann, soon to be issued, we print to-day some translated extracts regarding the Polaris expedition and its accomplished results. This eminent geographical authority sees a very striking contrast between the loquacity of the English critics of Captain Hall and the iron-hearted energy and exploit of the great Polar explorer, whose attainment of the highest latitude ever made by a ship he worthily records. The avidity with which Captain Hall's views were assailed both before and since his last attempt to reach the North Pole, has met with a fitting rebuke in the testimonial monograph Dr. Petermann now publishes as an abiding chronicle of Captain Hall's achievements. But the most remarkable part of this monograph is the splendid and elaborate chart of the entire region seen by the crew of the Polaris, including all the coast lines, bays and straits entered on Kane's and Hayes' maps, and much more land and water that was seen by Hall's two American predecessors. This map of Dr. Petermann's exquisitely accurate and cautious pencil, prepared from official data, when compared with Dr. Hayes' map of the same Arctic region, suggests some very remarkable and most unintelligible contrasts and contradictions. In the first place, it is noticeable that Kennedy Channel, as laid down by the Polaris party and from their data by Dr. Petermann, is bounded on both sides by land which had never before been seen, not being laid down on either Dr. Kane's or Dr. Hayes' maps. When in August, 1871, the Polaris rapidly steamed through Smith Sound, at from five to ten miles distance off the west coast, parallel to shore, her cautious and intelligent crew were greatly surprised at discovering that the shore line, as laid down in the previous maps, was defectively delineated in latitudes, longitudes and even in the general trend. During the long Arctic winter this inexplicable cartography was the frequent subject of discussion among the scientific members of the expedition, who anxiously awaited spring, to see if, in the sunlight, the mystery could be cleared up. Early in the spring the Polaris' commander ordered a survey of this west coast, under charge of Mr. Meyer, when it was found that Cape G. Back was put down on the old chart thirty-five miles too far north. This determination was based on the supposed correctness of the old position assigned to Cape Constitution, and to clear up the growing mystery a party, accompanied by Morton and Hans, was sent southward to fix the location of Cape Constitution. The result of this survey was to intensify rather than remove the suspense, as only after twelve hours' journey down the east coast was Hans enabled to descry far away Franklin Island, by which he recognized Cape Constitution.

No opportunity again occurred for determining the latter Cape's position until the return of the Polaris southward, August 12, 1872, when Morton and Hans were stationed on deck to distinguish that cape, which they simultaneously recognized, and by astronomical observations and bearings it was found to be in latitude 80° 27' N., while on the old chart it was put down 81° 02'. Cape Constitution is unmistakably marked by the close contiguity of two islands and its peculiar shape and formation. But what seems to have puzzled the Polaris party more than all else was that they had passed three islands in longitude only fourteen miles apart, and in about latitude 80° 42', one of them close to the west coast, which Dr. Hayes (who says he travelled along the west coast in clear weather) had not seen. Neither had he seen the extensive east coast, not more than twenty-five or thirty miles distance from his reported route (near Cape Lieber), although it is conspicuous by its high and ice-glistering promontories rising from 900 to 1,700 feet above the sea, and he says he was also favored by the weather, and although from Thank God Harbor (where the Polaris wintered) Cape Lieber and its less elevated east coast line, and equal distance, was visible to the Polaris crew during the long and lightless night of the Arctic winter. The cartographical mystery deepens still more when we find from the official testimony of the Polaris party and Dr. Petermann's map that Carl Ritter Bay and other points were dislocated by the late researches, and the general trend of the west coast of Smith Sound, instead of being north and south, as we have been taught before, is northeast and southwest.

We read of the volcanic rise of the great Mexican mountain Jorullo 1,650 feet above the plain in a single night, and of the sudden emergence from the sea of such islands as Sabrina and Ferdinandia. Can our savans similarly explain these new lands seen by the Polaris? The new and old charts of Smith Sound are wholly irreconcilable, and the mystery of their incongruity must be cleared up or all future Arctic navigators of that route to the Pole be gravely imperilled.

An Encouraging Verdict.

A Coroner's jury has become a byword of shame in this country, owing to the number of puerile, idiotic verdicts that are rendered for the purpose of cloaking negligence and criminal carelessness on the part of corporations or individuals who at times undertake the responsibility of the lives and well being of the public. The decisions rendered in cases of railway or steamboat slaughter are notorious for their disregard to facts, and even unscrupulous building contractors have been again and again shielded from merited punishment by the time-serving Solons who make up verdicts at inquests. It is gratifying, then, to hear of a departure from the rule of idleness and to find instead the scarce articles of justice and common sense. The community was shocked a few days since by the lamentable loss of life that occurred in the falling of a tenement house in Eleventh street, and the proceedings of the inquest have been watched with a great deal of interest. The jury return

a verdict which emphatically condemns the "gross negligence" of the contractors, and those parties are held to answer for the lives that have been sacrificed in their tumble-down building. It is to be hoped that this verdict will initiate a reform in the "Crown's 'quests'" by which the whitewashing process will be forever abolished.

Humorists at Huntington.

It is a trite remark that tragedy and comedy often seem to coalesce. They run together at a touch like two drops of water, and our smiles, before we know it, tremble into tears. But it is not often that jocularly puts on a hideous mask. We do not every day hear the puckered lips of the humorist smack at the taste of blood. This spectacle has been reserved for Huntington. Only one touch was needed to complete the ghastly ensemble, and that has now been added. Those who are in doubt as to what we mean will find their answer in the placard found on Wednesday morning nailed in front of one of the Huntington village stores. The placard gives the information that the funeral services of "Legs" will be conducted at such a time and place, and bears the forged signatures of a number of citizens belonging to the "anti-tar" party. These few words are animated by a horrible levity, which mere words are wholly inadequate to describe. It is the jocosity of a lost soul—of a spirit so saturated with filth and cruelty as to seem almost beyond the reach of penitence. This is the wit of hell, the lurid sprightliness of the pit, the *jeu d'esprit* of Gehenna. It is such a gibe as a Frankenstein might have made, but which a Mephistopheles would be too refined to smile at. When we hear it we see the ghoul concocting an epigram over the fresh corpse it is digesting. We do not know where to look for a parallel to such brutality. A devil of good family would be much too well bred for so vulgar a piece of vengeance, and yet there is an infernal element in it which seems to banish it beyond the pale of human achievement.

Oh, there is plenty of humor at Huntington! Evidently the ladies and gentlemen before whom Kelsey was exhibited have a keen relish for comedy. Take the tarring and the feathering, for instance. What a droll joke that was! what gulfs of mirth opened out of it! what chasms of laughter, what wide reaches of sarcasm and repartee! How delicate must be that sense of justice at Huntington which feels satisfied when the nude and outraged offender is confronted with a circle of applauding "ladies and gentlemen," virtuously rejoicing in his agony and shame! We will not more than touch upon the unique political aspect which the tragedy has begun to bear, dividing a hitherto peaceful township into opposing factions, and awakening animosities, which, taking the first cause into consideration, have attained an altogether disproportionate intensity.

Another Extraordinary Rainfall in Utah—The Change in That Climate.

A brief despatch from Salt Lake City informs us that on Tuesday last there was a heavy storm in that valley; that it extended generally over the Territory; that the lightning was very severe and several persons were injured by it, and that the fall of rain and hail was unparalleled in that region. This is a remarkable phenomenon, particularly in connection with the pleasant surprises of liberal rains which the people of Utah and the neighboring State and Territories have experienced every month this year. Those people say that a great change for good is coming over their climate, that it has been in progress for the last ten or fifteen years, and very remarkably from year to year since the construction of the Pacific Railroad. They tell us that Great Salt Lake is now higher than it was ever known to be at this season heretofore; that since Fremont's discovery and explorations of the lake in 1844-45 it has never been so low as then, at the end of the dry season, as he reports it, and that from a period soon after the first settlement in the valley by the Mormons the rainfall therein has been annually increasing.

In his "City of the Saints" (1862), by that famous traveller from Arabia and the lake regions of Central Africa, R. F. Burton, in speaking of the climate of Utah, he says:—"Between April and October showers are rare; there are, however, exceptions, heavy downfalls, with thunder, lightning and hail. 'Clouds without water' is a proverbial expression; a dark heavy pall which, in woodland countries, would burst with its weight, here sails over the arid, sun-parched surface, and discharges its watery stores in the canyons and upon the mountains. During the first few years after the arrival of the Saints there was little rain either in spring or autumn; in 1860 it extended to the middle of June. The change may be attributed to cultivation and plantation; thus also may be explained the North American Indians saying that the pale face brings with him his rain. The same has been observed in Kansas and New Mexico, and is equally remarked by the natives in the Eastern hemisphere of Cairo, the Aden Coal Hole, and Kurrachee."

But while the planting and cultivation of trees, even in small groves, in desert regions, have brought down the rain where rain was unknown before, the people of Utah and the adjoining Territories attribute the marked increase of their annual average rainfall within the last few years to those lines of iron of the main Pacific and its branch railroads, acting as electrical conductors. If this is true, we may reasonably count upon such an increased value of all our arid lands from the great plains to the Pacific, and from the British possessions to our Mexican frontier, from the building of our Northern and Southern Pacific railways, as will a thousand times over redeem all the costs involved in the construction of these roads. In any event, in a region where for fifteen years and more a steadily increasing annual rainfall has been so generally noticed as in Utah, there is evidently a change at work in the climate, from which, within even a generation or two, we may count upon such a transformation of those arid regions as will make their former sterility and desolation appear incredible to the observing traveller.

FRANCE FREE FROM THE GERMAN WAR DEBT.

—The last instalment of the French war indemnity will be paid to Germany to-day. The soil of the French Republic will be thus made completely free of the presence of the Prussian invader. The event will constitute an epoch of the very highest present importance in the history of Continental Europe.